

What Is Claimed Is:

1. Cruciferous sprouts, with the exception of cabbage, cress, mustard and radish sprouts, harvested prior to the 2-leaf stage.

2. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 1, wherein said sprouts are a *Brassica oleracea* selected from the group of varieties consisting of *acephala*, *alboglabra*, *botrytis*, *costata*, *gemmaifera*, *gongylodes*, *italica*, *medullosa*, *palmifolia*, *ramosa*, *sabauda*, *sabellica*, and *selensia*.

3. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 2, wherein said sprouts are a *Brassica oleracea* variety *italica*.

4. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 1, wherein said sprouts are a *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis*.

5. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 1, wherein said sprouts are a *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis* subvariety *cauliflora*.

6. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 1, wherein said sprouts are substantially free of Phase 1 enzyme-inducing potential.

7. A non-toxic solvent extract of the cruciferous sprouts according to claim 1.

8. The non-toxic solvent extract according to claim 7, wherein said solvent is water.

9. The non-toxic solvent extract according to claim 8, further comprising a cruciferous vegetable comprising an active myrosinase enzyme.

10. The non-toxic solvent extract according to claim 9, wherein said cruciferous vegetable is of the genus *Raphanus*.

11. A method of increasing the chemoprotective amount of Phase 2 enzymes in a mammal, comprising the step of administering an effective quantity of the cruciferous sprouts according to claim 1.

12. Cruciferous sprouts harvested prior to the 2-leaf stage, wherein said sprouts have at least 200,000 units per gram fresh weight of Phase 2 enzyme-inducing potential when measured after 3-days of growth from seeds that produce said sprouts and non-toxic levels of indole glucosinolates and their breakdown products and goitrogenic hydroxybutenyl glucosinolates.

13. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 12, wherein said sprouts are a *Brassica oleracea* selected from the group of varieties consisting of *acephala*, *alboglabra*, *botrytis*, *costata*, *gemmifera*, *gongylodes*, *italica*, *medullosa*, *palmifolia*, *ramosa*, *sabauda*, *sabellica*, and *selensia*.

14. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 13, wherein said sprouts are a *Brassica oleracea* variety *italica*.

15. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 13, wherein said sprouts are a *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis*.

16. The cruciferous sprouts according to claim 15, wherein said sprouts are a *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis* subvariety *cauliflora*.

17. A non-toxic solvent extract of the cruciferous sprouts according to claim 12.

18. The non-toxic solvent extract according to claim 17, wherein said solvent is water.

19. The non-toxic solvent extract according to claim 18, further comprising a cruciferous vegetable comprising an active myrosinase enzyme.

20. The non-toxic solvent extract according to claim 19, wherein said cruciferous vegetable is of the genus *Raphanus*.

21. A method of preparing a food product rich in glucosinolates, comprising germinating cruciferous seeds, with the exception of cabbage, cress, mustard and radish seeds, and harvesting sprouts prior to the 2-leaf stage, to form a food product comprising a plurality of sprouts.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein said sprouts contain non-toxic levels of indole glucosinolates and their breakdown products and goitrogenic hydroxybutenyl glucosinolates.

23. The method according to claim 21, wherein said seeds are a *Brassica oleracea* selected from the group of varieties consisting of *acephala*, *alboglabra*, *botrytis*, *costata*, *gemnifera*, *gongylodes*, *italica*, *medullosa*, *palmifolia*, *ramosa*, *sabauda*, *sabellica*, and *selensia*.

24. The method according to claim 23, wherein said seeds are *Brassica oleracea* variety *italica*.

25. The method according to claim 23, wherein said seeds are *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis*.

26. The method according to claim 25, wherein said seeds are *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis* subvariety *cauliflora*.

27. A food product rich in glucosinolates made by the process according to claim 21.

28. A method of preparing a food product, comprising extracting glucosinolates and isothiocyanates from cruciferous sprouts according to claim 1 with a non-toxic solvent, removing the extracted sprouts from said solvent, and recovering the extracted glucosinolates and isothiocyanates.

29. A method of preparing a food product according to claim 28, wherein active myrosinase enzyme is mixed with said cruciferous sprouts, or said extracted glucosinolates and isothiocyanates, or both said cruciferous sprouts or said extract.

30. A method of preparing a food product rich in glucosinolates, comprising germinating cruciferous seeds that produce sprouts having at least 200,000 units per gram fresh weight of Phase 2 enzyme-inducing potential when measured after 3-days of growth and which contain non-toxic levels of indole glucosinolates and their breakdown products and goitrogenic hydroxybutenyl glucosinolates, and harvesting sprouts prior to the 2-leaf stage to form a food product comprising a plurality of sprouts.

31. The method according to claim 30, wherein said seeds are a *Brassica oleracea* selected from the group of varieties consisting of *acephala*, *alboglabra*, *botrytis*, *costata*, *gemmaifera*, *gongylodes*, *italica*, *medullosa*, *palmifolia*, *ramosa*, *sabauda*, *sabellica*, and *selensia*.

32. The method according to claim 31, wherein said seeds are *Brassica oleracea* variety *italica*.

33. The method according to claim 31, wherein said seeds are *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis*.

34. The method according to claim 33, wherein said seeds are *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis* subvariety *cauliflora*.

35. A food product rich in glucosinolates, made by the process according to claim 30.

36. A method of preparing a food product, comprising introducing cruciferous seeds, wherein said seeds produce sprouts having at least 200,000 units per gram fresh weight of Phase 2 enzyme-inducing potential when measured after 3-days of growth and non-toxic levels of indole glucosinolates and their breakdown products and goitrogenic hydroxybutenyl glucosinolates, into another edible ingredient.

37. A method of preparing a food product, comprising extracting glucosinolates and isothiocyanates with a non-toxic solvent and isothiocyanates from cruciferous seeds, sprouts, plants or plant parts wherein seeds that produce said sprouts, plant, or plant parts, have at least 200,000 units per gram fresh weight of Phase 2 enzyme-inducing potential when measured after 3-days of growth and wherein said seeds, sprouts, plants or plant parts have non-toxic levels of indole glucosinolates and their breakdown products and goitrogenic hydroxybutenyl glucosinolates, and recovering the extracted glucosinolates and isothiocyanates.

38. A method of preparing a food product according to claim 37, wherein active myrosinase enzyme is mixed with said cruciferous seeds, sprouts or plants; or said extracted glucosinolates and isothiocyanates; or both said cruciferous seeds, sprouts or plants and said extract.

39. A method of reducing the level of carcinogens in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal an

effective amount of cruciferous sprouts, with the exception of cabbage, cress, mustard and radish sprouts.

40. A method of reducing the level of carcinogens in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal an effective amount of cruciferous sprouts having at least 200,000 units per gram fresh weight of Phase 2 enzyme-inducing potential when measured after 3-days of growth from seeds that produce said sprouts and non-toxic levels of indole glucosinolates and their breakdown products and goitrogenic hydroxybutenyl glucosinolates.

41. A method of extracting glucosinolates and isothiocyanates from plant tissue comprising the steps of homogenizing said plant tissue in an excess of a mixture of dimethyl sulfoxide, acetonitrile and dimethylformamide at a temperature sufficient to inactivate myrosinase enzyme activity.

42. A food product comprising cruciferous sprouts, with the exception of cabbage, cress, mustard and radish sprouts, harvested prior to the 2-leaf stage, cruciferous seeds; extracts of said sprouts or seeds; or any combination of said sprouts, seeds or extracts.

43. A method of increasing the chemoprotective amount of Phase 2 enzymes in a mammal, comprising the step of administering an effective quantity of the food product according to claim 42.

44. A food product comprising cruciferous sprouts harvested prior to the 2-leaf stage, wherein said sprouts have at least 200,000 units per gram fresh weight of Phase 2 enzyme-inducing potential when measured after 3-days of growth from seeds that produce said sprouts and non-toxic levels of indole glucosinolate and goitrogenic hydroxybutenyl glucosinolates; cruciferous seeds; extracts of said sprouts or seeds; or any combination of said sprouts, seeds or extracts.

45. A method of increasing the chemoprotective amount of Phase 2 enzymes in a mammal, comprising the step of administering an effective quantity of the food product according to claim 44.

46. Cruciferous sprouts harvested prior to the 2-leaf stage, wherein the ratio of monofunctional to bifunctional inducers is at least 20 to 1.

47. A food product supplemented with a purified or partially purified glucosinolate.